

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

A List of Lincoln's Usurpations.
As the Republican papers are quite generally working to impress Congress with the idea that they must go immediately into business of whitewashing Mr. Lincoln, and pass some act to render his usurpations and violations of law, it may be well to have a simple list of his transgressions:

1st. The government of the United States has bound itself by solemn treaty with over six of the leading nations of the earth not to blockade any of its ports without giving them ninety days' notice of the intended blockade. But Lincoln has undertaken the blockade without giving these nations any notice whatever.

2d. He has called out the militia beyond the time prescribed by law.

3d. The Constitution gives Congress alone the power to declare war and raise armies, but Lincoln has, himself, declared war and raised an army, besides the militia he has called into the field.

4th. Congress alone has power to increase and maintain a navy. But Mr. Lincoln has done this himself, calling 18,000 seamen into his service.

5th. Congress alone has power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. But Lincoln has suspended it in violation of all law, and he himself should be suspended from office.

6th. The Constitution has placed the military as an instrument of, and subordinate to the civil power. But Lincoln has made the military subversive of the civil power.

7th. The Constitution secures the people and their property from unnecessary and unlawful search and seizure. Lincoln has seized private papers and letters.

8th. He has unlawfully levied war against the government of the United States, and has seized the property of States at peace with the Union, and has ordered soldiers in his interest to commit acts of violence in violation of rights guaranteed to the States by the Constitution of the United States.

9th. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to the States right to take possession of arms for the protection of their property and lives. But Lincoln has deprived sovereign States of this right, and forced them to submit to the superior number of Federal troops.

This is the catalogue of crimes which Mr. Lincoln has committed, and which Congress is asked the pardon—not only to pardon, but to approve. Happily it is not in the power of Congress to make these acts legal, any more than it is in the power of Congress to pass a law legalizing an act of murder after the crime has been committed. Legislation does not look backwards. Congress, itself, is bound by the Constitution, beyond which it cannot go, without striking down the very existence of the Republic. We shall see what members of Congress will dare to attempt this. A hundred invincible Democratic papers, scattered all over the country from Maine to Iowa, will keep their names before the people as the despised whitewashers of Black Republican usurpation and treason. Some of the Republican papers shewingly hint that they have made sure of all the Democratic support they need, and there are mysterious whispers that Democratic members of Congress have been bought up by large interests in big contracts. This is no doubt a scandal; but a little time will disclose the whole truth, and show the people what there has been ground for the charges.—*N. Y. Daily Hook.*

Proposed Ex Post Facto Law.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill to ratify and confirm certain acts of the President. It provides that all acts and proceedings of the President in calling into the service of the United States the militia of the several States, and all acts and proceedings incident thereto, and all acts and proceedings relating to the operations of the military and naval forces of the United States, shall be approved and confirmed, and the same made legal and valid in all respects, as if done under the express authority of Congress previously conferred.

The introduction of this "hy authority" bill, and the admissions made in the President's Message, that he has ventured upon measures, "whether strictly legal or not," under the plea of "public necessity," concede that the President has violated the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

This measure now proposes to make Congress participants in his illegal conduct, instead of the arbiters and judges of it. It proposes to approve of acts which it is constitutionally the duty of Congress to investigate and punish! It is an *ex post facto* law, such as it is expressly forbidden to Congress to pass, and which, if passed by a hundred Congresses, would be none the less a nullity and dead in law. It is a law assuming to declare lawful that which, when done, was unlawful. Can it be pretended that Congress is empowered to do that? Can it be believed that such a bill as Senator Wilson's will form the slightest barrier against that rigid legal scrutiny of the President's unconstitutional acts which some day be instituted? This is a bill pardoning in advance of Congress to pass, and certain high crimes and misdemeanors. It is not in the power of Congress to do. The President possesses the pardoning power, except where he himself is the culprit; but Congress is deprived of it altogether, and it is the grossest folly and usurpation to attempt to exercise it proposed in Senator Wilson's bill.—*N. Y. News, 8th.*

Something that Needs Explanation.

Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature a company of Home Guards was formed under the law passed at the last session, officers elected, and applications regularly made to the Military Board, by the captain, for arms. It was understood then that the company was the first to apply under the law, and, of course, would receive their quota of guns. Previous to the organization of this company, however, a company had been formed to receive their proportion of the guns imported from Washington by Garrett Davis, of Bourbon. These arms, generally designated as the "Lincoln guns," were received to the number of 148, and taken possession of by this company. One would suppose that 148 stons would be sufficient to arm less than 90 men; but the gist of the matter is this: But one company of Home Guards in Madison can draw arms; the company first referred to organized over a month since, and draw for arms, regularly as provided by law, yet they have to go without, while this other company, although having 148 guns already, and organized under the law only on Monday last, draw arms from the State immediately. The thing needs explanation. From the present aspect of the matter, something appears to be "rotten in Denmark."

Mountain Democrat, Richmond, Ky.

The Trade in Coffee.
The Secretary of the Treasury having recommended a duty of five cents per pound on coffee, it may be well to refer to the present condition of the coffee trade of the United States.

First. The stock on hand is now larger than for many years, being 174 per cent. beyond that of July 1, 1860, viz:

At New York.....	11,317 tons.
Boston.....	491 "
Philadelphia.....	481 "
Baltimore.....	1,557 "
New Orleans.....	429 "

Total July 1, 1861..... 14,875 "

July 1, 1860..... 5,350 "

Increase, 2,235 tons, or 174 per cent.

Second. The imports of coffee for the past six months are forty per cent. beyond the same period of 1860, viz:

New York, tons.....	15,491	1859,	14,060	1861,	17,478
Boston, tons.....	3,346	4,759	2,768	1,740	
Philadelphia, tons.....	4,593	4,953	2,386	4,766	
Baltimore, tons.....	5,997	7,673	5,192	7,466	
New Orleans, tons.....	9,632	10,143	10,853	9,620	

Total six months..... 57,521

Compared with the stocks of coffee in the six principal ports of Europe, the results are as follows:

In Holland, June 1, 1861.....	Tons,	19,390
do, do.....	3,980	
Hamburg, do, do.....	8,500	
Trieste, do, do.....	4,850	
Lyons, do, do.....	2,350	
St. Britain, do, do.....	5,750	

Total..... 50,150

The ordinary consumption of coffee in the United States is from forty-five to fifty thousand tons every six months, so that there was on 1st July a stock on hand equivalent to about two months' consumption.

The variations have been remarkable for some years. The lowest and highest prices, and lowest average and highest average, since 1816, having been as follows per pound for Rio coffee in the New York market:

Year.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1816.....	8 1/2 cents.	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1817.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1818.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1819.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1820.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1821.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1822.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1823.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1824.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1825.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1826.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1827.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1828.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1829.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1830.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1831.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1832.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1833.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1834.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1835.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1836.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1837.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1838.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1839.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "
1840.....	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "	8 1/2 "

The average price for fifteen years has been \$9 10/100 to 10 40/100. The lowest price was in October, 1818, 5 1/2 cents, and the highest was in August, 1860, 16 1/2 cents.

N. Y. Evening Post.

The Sugar Trade.

The Secretary of the Treasury proposes a duty of 2 1/2 cents per pound on brown sugar, 3 " " on refined sugar, 4 " " on loaf and refined, 5 " " on syrup, 6 " " on molasses.

The stock of sugar on hand on 1st July, 1861, was larger than for some years, viz:

New York.....	64,390 tons.
Philadelphia.....	12,613 "
Baltimore.....	7,534 "
July, 1861.....	91,537 tons.
1860.....	85,169 "
1859.....	83,638 "
1858.....	80,614 "

The imports of foreign and domestic sugars for four years, January to June, (six months,) were as follows:

New York, 1861.....	147,246 tons.
Boston.....	21,815 "
Philadelphia.....	16,661 "
Baltimore.....	8,263 "

6 months, 1861..... 193,555 tons.

6 " 1860..... 203,316 "

6 " 1859..... 236,667 "

6 " 1858..... 173,053 "

N. Y. Evening Post.

The Basis of Taxation.

The Secretary of the Treasury examines closely the sources of revenue for the coming year. His estimates are as follows for increased duties on sugar, molasses, tea and coffee:

2 1/2 cents on sugar.....	300,000 tons	\$16,800,000
6 cents per gal. on molasses.....	28,000,000 gal.	1,680,000
15 cents per lb. on black tea.....	13,000,000 lbs.	1,950,000
20 cents per lb. on green tea.....	16,300,000 lbs.	3,260,000
5 cents per lb. on coffee.....	18,000,000 lbs.	9,000,000

Total on sugar, tea, and coffee..... \$32,690,000

Allow for the large stocks on hand and for diminished consumption owing to the increased duties and the troubles at the South, the revenue this year may be estimated, as Secretary Chase states, at twenty millions of dollars.

The duties above stated are..... \$32,810,000
Direct tax about..... 20,000,000
Real property..... 311,272,432
Personal property..... 4,300,000,000

Total United States..... \$16,102,934,116

Omitting the seceding States, the amount is as follows:

Real property.....	\$1,630,530,000
Personal property.....	3,270,227,000
Total.....	\$10,900,757,000

The direct tax on these amounts would be as follows:

1-4 percent on \$16,102,934,116.....	\$30,128,607
Or,	
1-5 percent on \$10,900,757,000.....	21,800,656
Or,	
30-100 per cent. on \$7,630,330,603.....	22,891,580

In other words, the tax of 1 1/2 cents per dollar on the whole real and personal estate of the country would be \$20,128,000.

Or, twenty cents per dollar on the gross excluding the seceding States, would be \$21,800,000.

Or, thirty cents per dollar on the real property alone, \$22,891,000.

One of the three bases will be probably adopted, whereby a revenue exceeding twenty millions may be realized.

There is no reason, however, why the South should be exempt. The Southern States must contribute, first, or last, their due proportion of the direct tax.

The public debt on the first of July, 1861, was \$90,897,828, or less than three dollars per capita of the whole population of the United States.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

ILLINOIS WAR LOAN.—The Springfield

Journal learns that the negotiation for the Illinois State Loan, the proposals for which were to be opened at the American Exchange, at New York, on the 1st, have been closed for the present, the Commissioners being unwilling to accept the valuation of the bonds at which New York capitalists are willing to subscribe for them. The selling price of Illinois registered bonds at New York on the 2d, was 74 cents, interest off.

This will be a serious disappointment to the officers and soldiers stationed at Cairo, who are represented to be in great need of money, and to have already expressed much dissatisfaction at not receiving pay. We hear that it will be with difficulty that one-half the present force can be induced to re-enlist at the expiration of the three months' term, and the failure to negotiate the State Loan, and thus provide funds, will certainly not deter many from abandoning the service.

St. Louis Republic, 10th.

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FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT,
HON. THOMAS P. PORTER,
OF WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,
CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.

(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)

SATURDAY.....JULY 13, 1861.

See outside for interesting reading matter.

An Italian Statesman on Constitutional Liberty—Contrast with Lincolnism.

Rienzi, who succeeded Cavour as Prime Minister of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, made the following admirable remarks on the duty of government and the people, and on the real nature of that liberty which, in the United States, the Usurper occupying the Presidential chair, has trampled under foot:

"I would say, finally, that it is to our constitution and in its crowning statutes that the government will always look for the soundest safeguard of public order; and it will find, I am sure, the most solid foundation of its own authority in devotion to the constitution and in respect for the laws. For indeed it is by the laws, defining as they do the respective limits of governmental authority and of popular liberties, that we are assured of both; and hence we know that the rightful exercise of the former and the full development of the latter are equally useful and necessary for the happiness of the State. The government will therefore maintain order, not as the negation of liberty, but as the guaranty of liberty, as the condition and reconciliation of all sorts of liberties; and this it will do with a firm and vigorous hand."

It is as melancholy as extraordinary, that the lessons of liberty taught to the despots of Europe by the fathers of our admirable Republican institutions, should now come back from European disciples to the American teachers. The fact is a terrible rebuke to our rulers, and a humiliating reproach to our people; but the rebuke and the reproach are alike merited. This government, as contemplated by its framers, is a government of law, not a government of men or of force. It is founded, indeed, on the public will, but it is operated according to laws consistent with the Constitution ordained in obedience to the popular will. The law, therefore, is the legitimate expression of the public will; and the people have bound themselves, in the Constitution, to express their will only through the forms of law. The administrators of our government, therefore, are, in a peculiar sense, bound to administer according to law, and in no other way. Whoever exercises official power, which is either not delegated by the law, or which is forbidden by the law, is guilty of flagrant usurpation, and guilty of treachery to the Constitution and the people.

Abe Lincoln was constitutionally elected President of the United States, though not by a majority of the people. But he was nevertheless constitutionally entitled to execute the functions of President of the United States. He took the oath of office prescribed by law. But no sooner was he seated on his throne of power, than he deliberately went to work to overthrow the lawful government and establish a reign of usurpation. He has exercised enormous powers, not only not delegated, but forbidden to the Executive. He has usurped the powers which the Constitution vested in Congress alone; and he has set at naught the authority of the judiciary department. He has, by his own will, executed by military subordinates in the mere discretion of the latter, suspended the privilege of that sacred writ of right, the grandest bulwark of human liberty, the writ of *habeas corpus*. He has substituted military for civil law, inverting thereby the order of supremacy. He has suppressed the right of speech and the right of petition; and he has called out vast land and naval forces, without authority of Congress, to enforce these stupendous usurpations, and arrogantly demands of Congress itself to indemnify him for his invasion of its rights! And all this lawless tyranny is operated for the demonstrable purpose of achieving the compulsory abolition of slavery, as we proved in our last, even though it be attended with the utter destruction of the government.

Congress at the Foot of the Usurper.

Congress is driving on rapidly in the humiliating work of registering the decrees of the Usurper. In hot haste, without time for proper consideration and debate, both Houses are passing bills to enable Lincoln to enforce his usurpations. They talk of adjourning in a few days. The sum of their work is, practically, the subversion of the government and the substitution of a military despotism with Abe Lincoln as Dictator. But we forbear further comment for the present, awaiting to survey the entire action of Congress at the end of the session. Meantime, the reader will catch sufficiently intelligible glimpses of the action of that subservient body in the telegraphic reports in another column.

"Recruiting office for Rousseau's Brigade corner of Eighth and Main."

Advertisement in Lou. Dem.

Which is to be believed, the statement in the above advertisement, or the Journal's statement that Gen. Rousseau was not recruiting and would not recruit Federal troops in Louisville? The two statements are utterly irreconcilable. Which tells the truth?

But for Lincoln's violation of his pledge to withdraw the garrison from Fort Sumter, it is the firm opinion of the best judges of Southern temper, that this fratricidal war could have been avoided.

L. H. Rousseau, having taken service in Lincoln's army, has resigned his seat in the Kentucky Senate as a member from Louisville.

We stated on the 8th inst., that on the day before, the public mind in Frankfort was much agitated, that Tennesseeans were urging Gov. Magoffin to seize upon this end of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and keep it open for all kinds of freight, and that the Governor was holding the matter under consideration.

The Frankfort Yeoman of the 9th made a vehement denial of our assertion. We concluded however to call our informant's attention to the Yeoman's contradiction, and he promptly reiterated what he had said to us and confirmed the publication in the Journal. We have no doubt that the publication was strictly correct.—*Lou. Jour.*, 12th.

Now here is a reiteration of the utterly groundless imputations we have heretofore denied; imputations known to every intelligent citizen of Frankfort to be devoid of any color of truth. And the Journal makes the reiteration on the authority of nobody else than its original informant! We tell the Journal that its informant's reiteration is as false as the original charge, and, to test the matter, to see what the tale-bearer's character for truth may be worth, we respectfully request the Journal to give his name. The respectable citizens of Frankfort, even of the Journal's own party, are disgusted and indignant at these systematic, clandestine, unscrupulous attempts of the Journal to malign Gov. Magoffin through an anonymous, irresponsible, unscrupulous, and cowards-like spy.

As to being further interrogated by the Journal in connection with this matter, we disdain to submit to such a peevish trickery. It is the habitual trick of that paper, whenever its discreditable arts are detected and exposed, instead of making the *omende* due to justice, truth, and honor, to endeavor to make new issues, and thus escape responsibility for its past flagitiousness. The Journal has no right to ask new questions, till it makes unqualified retractions of its old misrepresentations. Let it entitle itself, by this course, to respectful recognition, and it will then be easy for us to refute its new and equally false interrogative imputations.

The War News.

We copy a telegraphic dispatch in reference to the battle near Carthage, Mo., from the Louisville Courier, and another from the St. Louis Republican. The former reports the death of Col. B. Gratz Brown. The St. Louis Republican of the 11th, however, has a statement of the battle given on authority of Lieut. Toshi, Adjutant of Col. Seigel, who left for St. Louis after the battle, and reports having met Col. Brown sixteen miles east of Mt. Vernon. From this, it would seem that Col. Brown was not in the battle, and the rumor of his death is unfounded. Col. Brown's father, an honored citizen of Frankfort, credits Toshi's report.

We do not copy the telegraphic rumors of battles on the Potomac and in Western Virginia, because we see in them so much contradiction, that we fear we might give needless pain to many friends of the combatants by publishing false accounts. There are rumors that Gen. Patterson, of the Federal army, sustained a terrible defeat, having been out to pieces by the Confederate forces under Gen. Johnston. The telegraph from that quarter is under control of Lincoln's forces; and we fear to trust its statements, *pro or con*, and we advise the reader to await with what patience he can, for authentic advice. The impression we have, however, from the sum of reports is, that the Federal forces have sustained serious reverses both in Missouri and on the Potomac; and that Gen. McClellan's column in Western Virginia will be, (if it has not already been,) accommodated with a hard fight, though we forbear any prediction as to the result of it.

(From the Louisville Journal, 11th.)

FRANKFORT, KY., July 10, 1861. GENTLEMEN: I wish to inform you that it has leaked out here that Jeff. Davis has called on Kentucky for three regiments, the first to be commanded by Lloyd Tilghman, the Secretary of War, and the second by Winters, who have now recruiting officers running up and down the railroad every day, entrapping boys from 16 to twenty years of age. Frank Tryon has been here several days, and is here now; he and Sam. Majors & Co. are daily engaged in this work; they are, together with other secessionists, at the Governor's office every day, and it is believed that the regiments are to be used along the borders of Kentucky—probably upon the line of the Nashville railroad. The recruiting officers receive ten dollars for each man they recruit. I give you the information, and you can rely upon it—but the Union feeling is growing stronger every day.

UNCONDITIONAL UNION.

The above statements, so far as the propriety of this paper are mentioned, are unmitigated falsehoods in gross and in detail. There is not the semblance of truth in any part of them; yet no doubt they are samples of the dishes that the Louisville Journal sets out for the daily entertainment of a credulous public.

At a dinner of the St. Andrews Society in Washington, on Tuesday, Secretary Cameron made a speech, in which he said that the war would surely continue till the causes of it should be removed; and that when it was done we should hear no more of Virginians and South Carolinians—only of Americans.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

This statement of Cameron's, following so close upon Banks' declaration that there would have to be "an end of our present form of government," and upon the *Courier and Enquirer's* "official" announcement that "the State lines must be ruled out," ought to open the people's eyes to the fact that the usurpers at Washington are actually bent on destroying the present form of the government of the United States.

THE BLOCKADE RAISED.—The New Albany Ledger says that we are authorized by Surveyor Anthony to say that no further interruption will be placed on the transmission of provisions or other articles from this place to Louisville.

THE CORWIN AMENDMENT AND THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL IN THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.—By a vote—said to be strictly partisan—of nearly two to one, the Lower House of the Connecticut Legislature has refused to consider, at the present session, either the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Mr. Corwin, or a bill proposed for the repeal of the State Personal Liberty Bill.

The following article is from the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 11th. The Yeoman of the same date had occasion to quote and comment upon the very same passage of Lincoln's message. The views of the Enquirer corroborate those we took of the Usurper's purpose in prosecuting his diabolical war against the South. The Irrepressibles palpably mean to make the war the means of abolishing slavery. That was the original design of the leading agitators from the beginning. They knew their agitation would lead to civil war; and now that civil war is raging, many who deprecated its inauguration, very willingly look on and hope to see the result achieved, which the leading agitators meditated from the first:

The President's Message—Artificial Weights From All Shoulders.

We find the following paragraph in the late message of President Lincoln, and to it we direct special attention:

"This is essentially a people's contest on the side of the Union. It is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of Government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men, to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuit, and to afford all an unfettered start, and a fair chance in the race of life, yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity. This is the leading object of the Government, for whose existence we contend. I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this."

Now does the President mean by the expression that the object of this war is to "LIFT ARTIFICIAL WEIGHTS FROM ALL SHOULDERS," that the negroes are to be emancipated and set free in the slave States? When we consider the character of his politics and of the men by whom he is surrounded, it certainly bears that construction. The people would like to know, at least the Democratic Union men, if that is the object for which they are called upon to make such vast sacrifices. Are we to spend hundreds of millions of dollars and lose hundreds of thousands of valuable lives to let loose the four millions of negroes in the South, to turn that section of the country into worse than a desert, or to spread over the fair fields of the North and West this dark barbarian cloud? Are the twenty millions of white people in the North to be loaded with immense debts, to be impoverished, for this ignoble and suicidal end? Are our white mechanics and laborers to be thrown out of employment, our merchants and farmers to be ruined, and the most terrible evils inflicted upon society, for the purpose of lightening the weight from the shoulders of the negro of the South? Is this war to be carried on with that intention? If it is, hundreds of thousands who are now for it will be its most bitter opponents. No sensible man can doubt that to set free the four millions of Southern negroes would be the most awful calamity that ever happened the nation. It is indicative of the short-sighted folly and stupidity of Mr. Lincoln that he should use an expression in his message. It will have a bad effect North and South, and will be exceedingly injurious to the public interest. There was no necessity for his lugging in an expression savoring of negro emancipation and negro equality.

The following from the Chicago Times, is its commentary on the very same extract from Lincoln's message:

In so far as this language condemns the ignorance of the people by the Southern Confederacy, we cordially endorse as just, but what is meant by lifting "artificial weights" from off the shoulders of the South? Whose shoulders? Negroes, or white men? If the latter, we say amen, for ours is a government of white men. If the former, we protest against it, because such is not the object of the government. The President says "all men." This, of course, includes blacks as well as whites. If they are thus comprehended in that same design by government, it becomes a very curious question what is meant by "artificial weights." Is slavery one of them? Is the general inequality, social and political, of the negro one of them? We wish the President had not used this language. It is not happily constructed. Is this to be imputed to carelessness of style, or to design? We hope to the former, but, if to either, it certainly is unfortunate.

A number of volunteers, who, being intoxicated, did not get away with the Kentucky Regiments on Tuesday, and yesterday were begging the Quartermaster for transportation, which was refused. The probability is, that the absentees will be arrested and held responsible for their absence from their respective commands.—*Ch. Eng.*, 11th.

The above relates to men of the bogus regiments, raked up from the lowest purloins of Cincinnati, and insidiously to this State, called "Kentucky regiments." It is not strange that soldiers who would be guilty of the fraud of enlisting under a name which it was a moral fraud on their part to assume, should be guilty of the ignominious conduct above related. These villains, we have no doubt, will be cut to pieces in battle, if their cowardice does not induce them to desert before the hour of conflict.

The Lexington Observer says that Capt. S. D. Bruce, of the Lexington Chasseurs, has received and accepted the appointment of Inspector General of the Home Guards of Kentucky.

The Observer has been misled, no doubt, by some misinformation. There is no such office known to the laws of Kentucky as Inspector General of the Home Guards, and consequently no power exists any where to appoint or commission such officer.

Will the Observer be good enough to tell the public the source of its information; by whom and what word Capt. Bruce was designated for the mythic office in question; by whom he is expected to be commissioned; and what valid authority he is expected to exercise?

John Jones and T. E. C. Brinly are States Rights candidates for the House of Representatives in Louisville.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—It is a fact, says the Baltimore Republican, worth knowing, that every male descendant and relative of the author of this beautiful song, liable to military duty, is now in the Confederate Army. We have knowledge ourselves of not least fifteen members of that patriotic family who are at this time doing service against the unconstitutional and tyrannical government at Washington; and who rightfully claim to be fighting for the principles to which that flag was originally dedicated.

A dispatch from Richmond to the New Orleans Picayune of the 7th inst., confirms the report that Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. D. Drexel, of the Louisiana troops, was killed in the skirmish near Newport News on the 5th inst.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, in favor of Recognizing Southern Rights. The following is the text of the preamble and resolution offered by Gov. Seymour in the Connecticut Legislature:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
May Session, A. D. 1861.

"WHEREAS, One third of the sovereign States heretofore composing the United States have withdrawn from the Union, and the effort to compel their return and to enforce within their limit, the laws of the United States, have assumed the proportions of a civil war of vast magnitude, threatening the people of the country not only with the burdens of enormous taxes and public debt, but the destruction of thousands of men in deadly combat; therefore,

"Resolved, That while we are in favor of upholding the Constitution of the United States in the true spirit of its founders, and of upholding the government organized in consonance therewith, we believe it to be the duty of Congress, now to soon assemble, to adopt the resolutions known as the 'Crittenden Compromise,' or some other plan of adjustment of similar design, for a fair and honorable termination of the troubles. And in any event, we solemnly protest against any interference, by any warlike movement, with the institution of slavery where it is recognized by the Constitution of the United States, or for the purpose of disparaging the equality of the several States as united by the Federal Constitution."

In support of this resolution, Mr. Seymour made a speech in which he declared that the South could not be conquered. This movement indicates the beginning of reaction in the Northern mind; but the madness of the ruling party there is not yet cured. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 175 yeas to 18 nays.

Mr. Breckinridge was dropped from the Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate because it was understood that he thinks a "Union held together by the sword is not worth preserving." On the 8th of January the Union men of Kentucky all entertained that opinion, but there is not one of the leaders of the administration in Kentucky that will not say the reason for leaving Mr. Breckinridge off of the committee is a good one. A Northern paper says:

SENATOR BRECKINRIDGE.—The majority of the Senate in the arrangement of their standing committee on Saturday, declined to continue Senator Breckinridge upon the body's Committee on Military Affairs; doubtless, because under the impression that his sympathies are not sufficiently with the resolution of the Union by force of arms, if necessary, to render him efficient for that cause in the management of the committee's business. Hence, as will be perceived, his name no longer appears on the list of that committee.

The Tribune does not know what to do with all the darkies it catches down in Virginia. It says:

"The expensiveness of supporting so many negroes as are likely to fall into our hands, the trouble of finding suitable and sufficient work for them, and the importance of settling at once their final disposition, are thought to embarrass the question. An expression of opinion from the country is needed for the guidance of the administration, which, unless supported by a strong popular sentiment, may hesitate to assume the obligations incident to the reception."

It must be a smart Administration that needs an expression of opinion from the Abolitionists to know what its duty is.

The following is from a Presbyterian clergyman in Alabama:

I was, to the last, for the Union. I now have with my full heart of approval, four sons in the Confederate army; and am willing they should every one fall in support of a cause I regard, before God, more righteous than that of the Revolution. And I believe I am as fully resolved to die myself, rather than submit to the rule now threatened to us.

SHAMEFUL.—The correspondent of the New York World, writing from General Patterson's camp at Martinsburg, Va., speaks thus of the conduct of Lincoln's troops:

DISGRACEFUL PILLAGING.

It is painful to be called upon to report that a few vile fellows who have enlisted under the three months' call, were heartless enough to drop off from the ranks during the march, enter the houses of the farmers in the vicinity, and ransack them from top to bottom. I visited eight or ten which had been hastily vacated by their occupants, and found in them gangs of half-drunken men, belonging to various regiments, overhauling drawers, trunks, and closets, destroying valuable clothing, bedding, furniture, and crockery, and taking off whatever they coveted, from deeds and money down to daguerotypes and nautical ornaments.

The rack and ruin which these armed desperadoes caused was wholesale and most wanton. Many houses thus gutted belong to well-known Unionists; yet, because found unprotected, their doors were forced open and the depredations begun.

The Louisville Democrat had the conscience and the grace to admit our correction of the Journal's sensational article of the 8th; but the Journal itself sticks to its misrepresentations, on pretence that its spy reiterates what every body in Frankfort knows to be false. Characteristic.

We had a gentle rain here yesterday morning, with light hail; and, in the afternoon, a very heavy shower, with a heavy fall of hail, which completely covered the ground, many of the hailstones being larger than filberts. It is feared that the tender vegetation has been badly riddled by the hail.

Gov. Seward's friends excuse the folly of his speech at the Astor House when he promised peace in sixty days, on the ground that "he had taken a little too much at the time." Well, asks one of his opponents, why don't Phillip sober make a formal correction of the mistakes of Phillip drunk?

The people of Lawrence county, Tennessee, recently held a meeting, without regard to party, and recommended Isham G. Harris, (old Democrat,) as a candidate for re-election to the Governor's chair; A. O. P. Nicholson, (Democrat,) and John Bell, (Whig,) to the Senate of the Confederate States; and Democrats and Whigs equally for the minor offices to be filled.

Hon. L. W. Andrews (late Senator) is the Union Candidate for the U. S. R. in Flemington.

Will the Louisville Journal have the grace to repeat its denial that Rousseau had been recruiting or would recruit Federal troops in Louisville?

(From the Louisville Courier, 12th.)

The fight in Missouri—1,700 Federals Killed and Wounded—2,700 Taken Prisoners.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived from St. Louis last night on the cars, that in the fight at Carthage, Mo., 1,700 Federal troops were killed and wounded, and 2,700 taken prisoners.

B. Gratz Brown, a Colonel of a regiment, was among the killed.

It is also reported that Gen. Lyon is surrounded by 5,000 State troops, and he is ere this a prisoner.

Since writing the above we have received the St. Louis Daily Journal of yesterday's date:

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A telegraphic dispatch, received in this city last night, from a gentleman (understood to be Nathaniel Holden, every way reliable) says that the fight in the Southwest commenced on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, between the State troops and the Federal troops. Seigel and others, at about twelve miles beyond Carthage, resulted in the Federal troops being completely routed, with great slaughter, and were pursued for fourteen miles to two miles below Carthage, when night put an end to the slaughter. The Federal troops were taken prisoners, and all their arms and equipage captured.

We further learn by a letter from Gen. Parsons, said to have been received in Jefferson City, that he (Gen. Parsons) after the pursuit, surrounded Seigel's forces and demanded a surrender. Col. Seigel stipulated that as a condition his men should be permitted to march out without their arms. Gen. Parsons, however, insisted on an unconditional surrender, which was ultimately complied with, and Seigel and his entire force are in the hands of the State forces. Among the killed were Colonels B. Gratz Brown, Salomon, Kallman, and Wolff.

We transfer the following to our columns from the Louisville Democrat of the 11th:

A CARD FROM CAPTAIN CRITTENDEN.

He is Loyal to the Flag.

"Lieutenant Crittenden, son of John J. Crittenden, was challenged to fight a duel at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 24th of June, by Lieutenant L. L. Jones, on account of the former making fun of the American flag."

FRANKFORT, KY., July 9, 1861.

Messrs. Harney, Hughes & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: The inclosed paragraph was published in your paper of Friday last. As I am the only son of the Hon. John J. Crittenden now in the service, it will, of course, be supposed I am the person referred to. The publication of that paragraph does me great injustice. It is untrue in every essential statement. I have not been challenged for any cause; nor did I ever so dishonor myself as to sneer at the flag under which I serve.

Very respectfully yours,
E. W. CRITTENDEN,
Captain of 1st Cavalry.

Gen. Robert Lee.

The Lincoln organs have been industriously circulating reports of the disaffection of Maj. Gen. Lee, of Virginia. The following from the Baltimore Republican of Monday evening settles that point:

A gentleman of high standing, direct from Richmond, informs us that he saw General Lee daily arm in arm with President Davis, most actively engaged in pushing forward the defenses of Richmond, and that he was heart and soul in the cause, working in every possible way to strengthen the condition of the South, and render her triumph complete.

This information we have from a source every way reliable, and the Munchausen stories of the Northern press are only part and parcel of that great system of fraud inaugurated by Lincoln, and being most faithfully carried out by all his subordinates.

MAILS FOR TENNESSEE.—The following official notice explains itself:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 11.

John J. Speed, Postmaster, Louisville:

By order of the Postmaster General, the entire postal service, embracing post-offices and post routes and route agencies in Middle and West Tennessee, is discontinued from and after this date. No mails will be hereafter made up for any office in those districts until such service shall be restored and notice given, nor will prepaid postage thereon be recognized.

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

(Special Dispatch to the Republic.)

The Battle on the Fifth—Retreat of Federal Troops—Great Loss—State Troops not much hurt.

WARSAW, July 10.

A messenger from Governor Jackson's army passed through this place yesterday. He states that he left camp after an engagement of the State troops with the Federal forces on Friday last, commencing at nine A. M., and continuing till dark. The Federal troops retreated with great loss, and were pursued by the State troops for fourteen miles, through Carthage, in Jasper county. General Price was within a few miles, with five thousand troops, with abundance of arms, but not up in time for the fight. Loss small on the part of the State troops. The above is reliable.

Highly Important from Virginia—Three Companies of Ohio Volunteers Captured as Prisoners.

United States Quartermaster John H. Dickerson last evening received a special dispatch from Buchanan, Virginia, from a reliable source, to the effect that a courier had arrived from Glenville, and that three companies of Col. Connel's Nineteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers were besieged and captured by the rebel forces three thousand strong, under O. Jennings Wise, and were detained as prisoners of war. Two regiments have been dispatched to their relief and rescue, and report gives it that a fight was inevitable.

Ch. Enquirer, 10th.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

The bill which passed the House to-day authorizes the Treasury Department to borrow within twelve months from the passage of the act \$250,000,000, the payment of which is secured by duties on tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines, liquors, and other duties, and taxes.

The other bill which passed authorizes the President to cause duties to be paid at any ports of delivery, and establish Custom-houses on land or sea for the collection of duties, and employ the army and navy if deemed necessary, and if duties cannot be collected to close the ports.

The Postmaster-General has ordered the entire discontinuance of the mails in Middle and Western Tennessee.

ANOTHER SEDITION LAW.—Congress, it is said, will pass a sedition law similar to the one enacted during the administration of John Adams, which made it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to speak a word against the President or his administration. It will not surprise us to see Congress pass such a law.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidate for Senator.

In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble.

May 24th, 1861. A. P. GROVER.

State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES E. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.

Feb 16 w&t-w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

News Depot.

We are gratified to learn that our neighbor, J. L. POLLARD, across the way, in the "Old Bank Building" has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia weekly papers, pictorial &c., together with all of the Louisville and Cincinnati daily morning papers, and the Louisville evening papers, and will have them for sale at a counter on and after Monday, July 15th. Give him a call, and patronize one of your own citizens.

July 13 t-w

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Size of the Eagle. A CONERY.

June 1 w&t-w

A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Jan 17 w&t-w

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

